

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

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41st YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915.

NO. 26

RETIRE UNDER A HEAVY GUARD

Georgia's Outgoing Governor Is "Game."

COMMENTS ON CASE OF FRANK

"Pilate Gave Christ Over To Mob," He Says, In Bitter Irony.

NAT E. HARRIS SUCCEEDS HIM

Atlanta, Ga., June 26.—Artillery, cavalry and infantry of the State militia stood guard to-night at the home of John M. Slaton, who retired as Governor of the State to-day, surrendering the office to Nat E. Harris. During the day twenty-six men were arrested by the militia near the Slaton home, and were still held in the county jail to-night. Firearms and explosives, it is alleged, were taken from them. To-night, however, there was no indication of renewed demonstrations against the former Governor because of his action in commuting the sentence of Leo M. Frank.

The guard about the Slaton home will be maintained, it was stated to-night, until the Adjutant General is satisfied that all danger is passed.

The former Governor spent the night at home with his family. He plans to leave with Mrs. Slaton next week for a vacation trip to California. They were to have left to-night but Mr. Slaton said he had determined not to leave under fire.

In the city streets double patrols of police were on duty, but there was no sign of disturbances. Few inauguration visitors remained in the city to-night and the crowds were orderly.

At a luncheon given to-day in honor of the new Governor, the retiring Governor referred to the Frank case as follows:

"Honest people may disagree with me, an honest man," he said, "but we realize that we must be measured by our consciences. Two thousand years ago another Governor washed his hands of a case and turned over a Jew to a mob. For 2,000 years that Governor's name has been accursed. If to-day another Jew were lying in his grave because I had failed to do my duty, I would all through life find his blood on my hands and would consider myself an assassin through cowardice."

No reference to the Frank case was made by Gov. Harris in his speech. He expressed the hope, however, that "we will have no more trouble."

During the inaugural ceremonies at the capitol there were several tense moments. When Gov. Slaton approached the new Governor to deliver State seals, a few hisses were heard. President Persons, of the State Senate, warned the spectators that unless they were in order the galleries would be cleared. Instantly there was a tumult of applause. Presenting the seal, Gov. Slaton said:

"Gov. Harris, I know that during my term of office this great seal of State has not been dishonored."

His words were greeted with another prolonged outburst of applause.

Leaving the capitol the crowd surged in on the former Governor and had to be held back by the militia. Hisses and shouts greeted his ears. Gov. Slaton hurried to his automobile. Under the impression that he was on his way to the terminal station the crowd hurried there, where the police had to disperse a throng. Meanwhile the motorcar had arrived at the hotel where the luncheon to Gov. Harris was given.

THE MAMMOTH TOTAL RESOURCES OF BANKS

Washington, June 26.—Loans and discounts of the 7,604 national banks reporting to the Controller of the Currency at the close of business May 1 amounted to \$6,643,887,951, an increase over March 4, 1915, of \$143,923,346, and over June 30, 1914, of nearly \$214,000,000.

Total resources of the reporting banks amounted to \$11,842,354,995, an increase over June, 1914, of more than \$360,000,000. Total deposits

May 1 were \$8,892,047,738. Time deposits showed an increase over June, 1914, of \$735,000,000, while demand deposits showed a decrease of \$432,000,000 below the June total, but an increase over March 4, 1915, of about \$275,500,000.

TWENTY-TWO INNINGS TO A SCORELESS TIE

Burlington, Iowa, June 27.—Burlington and Keokuk, in the Central Association, played 22 innings to a scoreless tie to-day, breaking the records of organized baseball for the longest game without a score. The game was called because of darkness.

It was a pitcher's duel between Miller, of Burlington, and Watkins, of Keokuk. Miller allowed seven hits and struck out 17, while Watkins allowed six hits and struck out 14. Both pitchers were strong at the close of the game.

The longest previous game without a score was between Portland and Oakland, of the Pacific Coast League, at Oakland, California, in 1910, when Willis and Krapp pitched 18 scoreless innings.

The longest ball game on record was in Cleveland July 4, 1907, when the Brooklyn Athletic Club defeated the East End All Stars 4 to 1 in 30 innings.

The Detroit Americans played Washington to an 18-inning scoreless tie in 1900. Summers, Gray and Groome doing the pitching. The score:

Club	R.	H.	E.
Burlington	0	6	2
Keokuk	0	7	2

Batteries—Miller and Rolleg; Watkins and Brown.

EXPLOSION ON TOWBOAT CAUSES LOSS OF VESSEL

Maysville, Ky., June 27.—A lighted lantern placed too close to tanks containing two hundred gallons of gasoline on board the Anna M. Shaw, a towboat belonging to M. C. Petty, of Vanceburg Ky., caused the gasoline to explode, setting fire to the boat and destroying it. The boat had in tow two barges of railroad ties bound for Cincinnati and had tied up here for the night. When the explosion took place the barges were cut loose and saved, but the boat was burned to the water's edge and sank later. The explosion threw the tanks fifty feet up on the bank of the river. In trying to save the boat Capt. Petty and First Mate Walter Sparks were seriously burned. The Maysville fire department rushed to the scene of the fire, but was unable to render assistance. The loss was \$3,500, with no insurance. This is the largest boat to burn here on the river in a score of years.

FIFTY MILLIONS PROFIT FOR DU PONT POWDER CO.

Wilmington, Del., June 28.—The common stock of the Du Pont Powder Company, which has had a sensational rise within the past five months, touched \$700 Saturday. The par is \$100. The advance means a profit of about \$50,000,000 to the syndicate of Du Pont Company officials, headed by the President, Pierre S. Du Pont, who bought the holdings of General T. Coleman Du Pont, former President, last February.

The price paid for the General's stock was \$200 a share, or an approximate total of \$20,000,000.

The stock was not acquired for speculative purposes. When the then President of the company announced his intention to retire from active participation in the management of the powder concern, other leading officials bought the shares in order to control them. They organized a holding company.

Soon afterward, when big war orders were received from Europe, the stock went upward by leaps and bounds. General Du Pont is satisfied, however, for during the month of January he was in the hospital, and preceding the sale his holdings increased \$5,000,000.

It was following this sale that the General bought the majority stocks of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from the Morgan estate.

Lynnland College No More.
Old Lynnland College, in Hardin county, known to most of our older citizens and quite a number of the present generation, is no more. On last Wednesday, June 23, it was dedicated as the Kentucky Baptists Orphan Home. It will not only be used as an orphan home, but also as an educational and industrial school.—[Central City Argus.

BRIGHT FUTURE AHEAD FOR U. S.

Unprecedented Prosperity Is At Hand.

THE WHEAT HARVEST TO BRING

In Hundreds Of Millions—American Dollar Reigns the World Over.

COTTON LOW, ACCOUNT OF WAR

New York, June 26.—The American to-morrow will print the following editorial under the caption: "Unprecedented Prosperity is Ahead of the United States."

The cash price of wheat yesterday was \$1.40 a bushel. On the same day last year the price was 97c. This means that the 950,000,000-bushel crop now promised will be worth to American producers more than \$477,000,000 more than last year's crop.

Corn sold yesterday at 86c against 77c last year. The promised crop of 2,600,000,000 bushels means an increased value to the American producer of \$203,000,000.

Oats are selling at 9c a bushel more than last year. The indicated crop is about 1,100,000,000 bushels. American farmers have a prospective increase profit of \$99,000,000 from oats.

Copper sells at 20.35c a pound this year, against 13.5c last year, an increase of about \$100 a ton. The United States production of copper last year was 555,000 tons. The increased value of copper upon last year's output would be \$82,250,000 but this year's production will be vastly increased over last and at the higher price.

Steel billets are \$2 a ton higher than last year, and our production last year was over 31,000,000 tons. This year's steel production will also exceed last year's, so that steel producers will receive at least \$62,000,000 more than they did last year.

Cotton is 4 cents a pound less than last year, owing to Great Britain's blockade of our neutral commerce. Last year's production was 10,000,000 bales. This means a loss of \$280,000,000 to Southern planters.

The American dollar is now the only paper money in the world on a par with gold the world over.

A pound of sterling, worth nominally \$4.86, cost yesterday \$4.77 at the New York rate for cable transfers of money.

French currency was at five per cent discount, as compared with the United States par currency.

German currency yesterday was fourteen per cent discount in the New York Foreign Exchange market.

Italian currency was fifteen per cent discount, measured by the American dollar.

Austrian and Russian currency were both almost 25 per cent discount, measured by the New York Exchange price.

United States 3 per cent bonds were quoted yesterday at 100 1-4 bid.

British Consols, paying 2 1/2 per cent interest, hitherto supposed to be the strongest security in the world, sold at 85 last week, a new record since 1889. The fall in price last week was due to the new British war loan of more than a billion dollars soon to be issued at par and paying 4 1/2 per cent interest.

French rentes, the French Government security of the high class, sold yesterday at 70 1/2 against 86 1/2 on the same date last year and at an average of 92 1/2 for several years prior to last year.

The trade of the United States with foreign nations for the fiscal years 1915 ending next Thursday will show a balance in favor of the United States of more than \$1,000,000,000.

These figures indicate why the owners of American securities abroad are loath to sell them.

The United States will, as a nation, have unequaled and unprecedented prosperity, and before many months pass.

Some people who have nothing else to keep, try to keep up appearances.

THE PEACE BIRD NOT IN EVIDENCE

In European Countries, Wilson Is Told.

COLONEL HOUSE BRINGS NEWS

From Abroad Indicating That War Will Be Long Drawn Out.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSE ADVISER

New York, June 26.—President Wilson does not see any prospect for an early peace in Europe.

Colonel E. M. House, his close friend and unofficial envoy to Europe, gave the President the results of his sojourn of several months in the principal capitals of Europe, where he talked intimately with the responsible officials of the German, British and French Governments.

The information he imparted in the long walks and talks which they enjoyed reflected definitely the ideas held by both diplomats and the military element in each of the countries at war. He also disclosed the various beliefs and currents of public opinion in each country as to what might be the possible terms of peace, and the trend of public opinion toward the different peace proposals that have been brought forward from time to time in informal discussions by the press and peace organizations.

The President has been guided largely by what Colonel House has reported to him by cable and letters in handling the delicate question of renewing the efforts of the United States to bring about a general acceptance of mediation. Mr. Wilson himself said to the Washington correspondents that no new tenders of good offices had been made to any of the warring Powers, but that all foreign Governments well understood the willingness of the United States to be of any service in any way possible to pave the way for an approach to peace.

One fundamental thing the President has learned, which has affected the efforts of the United States to make peace, is the unpreparedness of public opinion in some of the belligerent countries as to terms which they fear the adversaries might advance, or that are already discussed.

Colonel House observed during his trip to Europe that public opinion in some countries was most insistent on terms which the Governments of those countries already had learned in various ways would not be acceptable to their opponents.

In all countries he found that there had developed among the masses a desire for a settlement that would be commensurate with the sacrifice in blood and treasure that had been made by the people. If left to the diplomats in Europe alone, a return to the territorial status quo would, perhaps, not be difficult, some of the information indicated.

In Germany, it seemed, according to reliable information given the President, that the object of the large and influential party was to prepare public opinion for a realization of the idea that Germany's best interests lie in colonial expansion and the incidental development of overseas commerce, rather than in territorial extension in Europe proper. The question, however, which Colonel House thinks likely will play a most important part in any peace negotiations is "freedom of the seas," the principle that the property of all private citizens, except contraband, shall be exempt from capture or seizure on the high seas in time of war.

LIVES TWENTY MINUTES WITH CUT JUGULAR VEIN

Rockport, Ind., June 27.—Joseph Ashley, 35, was killed last night at Hatfield, a small town near here, by William Hoseny, it is alleged, in a cutting scrape. Hoseny is said to have drawn a knife and inflicted the wound, which was eight inches long, and nearly decapitated Ashley. Ashley lived twenty minutes, although the jugular vein was severed, and died without medical aid two blocks from the scene of the crime. Hoseny went to the home

of a friend, and when told that Ashley had died he fled. A posse has so far failed to catch him.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND REASONS THEREFOR

Hartford, Ky., June 28, 1915.

Editors Herald:—With your permission I will be glad to furnish the people of Ohio county some statements of facts, which in my opinion have a great part in causing the reign of lawlessness in our county.

One class of our citizens violate the law when it is thought to be to their advantage to do so, either for gain or to gratify their passions. Another class fail to enforce the law for fear of bringing reproach upon themselves from the lawbreaker, and thereby become a party to the offense, and some will act and swear falsely that they may gratify their lusts in some form.

These classes make it difficult for that class who are anxious to uphold the law for the good of all classes and the coming generations. Our officials are divided into about the same classes and for the same reasons, so that the good citizen or official is often tempted to take matters in his own hand for adjustment. So to provoke thought and action, I will state my reason for writing, "That it is better to make a mistake, trying to tell the truth, than never tell the truth for fear of making a mistake."

More next week.

EDWARD W. FORD,

(Outside, looking out.)

YOUNG WIFE JUST CANT LIVE ON \$25,000 A YEAR

New York, June 26.—Although she will not be 21 years old until next December, Mrs. Olga V. Florman, wife of Nils Florman, of 777 Madison avenue, finds it impossible to live on her income of \$25,000 a year.

She to-day applied to the Surrogate's Court for permission to draw a lump sum of \$25,000 this year from the principal of a \$300,000 trust fund which her father left for her.

Nils Florman, her husband, was once the fiance of Miss Helen Stallo, wealthy daughter of Edmund K. Stallo. She jilted him, and he was later reported engaged to Katherine Force, sister of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. This report was denied.

DALLAS IS OUT AFTER 1916 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Washington, June 26.—Dallas wants the next National Democratic Convention and to-day launched her campaign. State Senator J. C. McNealus, of Dallas, came to Washington and talked over the matter with Cato Selis, National Committeeman from Texas, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

If Dallas gets the big gathering it will be the first Democratic convention of its kind to meet in the South since the Richmond convention in 1860. The general impression is that Chicago will be the scene of both 1916 conventions.

Farewell Reception.

The Central City Argus says: The ladies of the First Christian church in this city, as a small token of appreciation of the work of Mrs. E. P. Barnes in that congregation, tendered to Mrs. Barnes last Friday afternoon a farewell reception. The reception was given at the home of Mrs. J. W. Bastin at the corner of West Second and Center streets. The Bastin home had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. June roses predominating. Guests called between the hours of two and five o'clock, and the large number of callers attested the esteem in which Mrs. Barnes is held here and the general regret that Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are to remove from Central City to Hopkinsville. Frappe and sherbet were served. Mrs. Young, of Nelson, Miss Riley, of Hartford, and Miss Baird, of Leitchfield, were among the out-of-town guests present.

Big Majority For Roads.

Davies county in her bond issue election for good roads, failed to give the two-thirds majority for the proposition, but good lawyers say that a majority only is needed to make it legal. The county proposes to issue \$600,000 in bonds. The vote for the proposition was 4,373 and against it 2,443. The City of Owensboro's vote for it was 1,962 as against 484.

The progress of civilization is slow when a gain of ten yards of ditch is heralded as a victory.

TERRIFIC FIGHT ON BATTLE LINE

Near LaBassée, In Northern France.

BATTALION WAS ANNIHILATED

Troops Mowed Down By German Machine Guns—A Brave Charge.

500 OUT OF 600 OR 700 FELL

Toronto, Ont., June 26.—The first Western Ontario battalion was all but annihilated in the action near LaBassée, in Northern France, June 15, says a semi-official account received here to-day. Out of between 600 and 700 men the battalion lost in killed and wounded nearly 500, including 20 officers.

Twelve of the officers were killed in this action, according to the account, leaving only three officers of the battalion unscathed.

The First Western Ontario Battalion, the account says, was selected to act in co-operation with the British troops in attacking a German position. Three trenches were their objective. They came from the rear, having had a rest preparatory to the onslaught, which took place in the evening. The Germans apparently had an idea that a serious attack was to be attempted, and, as events proved, had made elaborate preparations for resistance.

The first enemy trench was only 40 yards away from that occupied by the First Ontario Battalion. A mine had been laid and its explosion was the signal for a forward movement on the part of the Canadians. The mine itself killed many Germans.

A member of the battalion who took part in the subsequent charge declared that the battalion rushed forward under a terrific fire from machine guns and bursting high explosives.

"I shall never forget," he said, "looking around and seeing Colonel Breher, of London, Ontario, apparently standing on the parapet of a trench, leading his men by voice and gesture. The next instant the Colonel fell, struck by a bomb, and was carried to the rear, but did not live long."

"Conditions grew more terrible as the fight progressed. The Germans brought up re-enforcements from troops that were fighting the British, with whom we were linked."

"The second trench was about 60 yards beyond the first, which we captured, or about 100 yards from our starting point. The cost to ourselves in taking the first trench was very great. We took the second trench, and it proved a hot position."

"We then went for the third trench but the Germans, with re-enforcements, concentrated a tremendous volume of fire upon us. I should think by this time considerably more than half our officers and men had been killed or wounded."

"Gradually the position became untenable, and it was necessary to relinquish the ground already won. We could not, with our depleted force, remain there, so we moved back. The Germans then tried hard to shift us from our original position, but to no purpose."

"The battalion went into that action from 600 to 700 strong. The killed and wounded numbered nearly 500, including 20 out of 23 officers, 12 of whom were killed."

Base Ball At Rockport.

Rockport, Ky., June 26.—Neal McDougall's double, after W. G. Her and Clarence Sheffield had got on third and second, won to-day's game from Martwick second team in the ninth inning, after two were out. Clarence Sheffield did the hurrying for the local second team and struck out fourteen. Harry Ham pitched for Martwick and was saved many times by good fielding. The game was tied twice before it was finally won in the ninth.

This team would like to play any second team in the county. Will return the game if any team will come here. Call or write W. G. Her, Rockport, Ky.

It is possible also that if Eve had been made from Adam's floating rib, woman would be less fond of dry goods.